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Serial No. 09/717,784

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Re application of :
Heli Heiskari :
Serial No. 09/717,784 : Examiner: Lev Nguyen
Filed: November 21, 2000 : Group Art Unit: 2174
For: THREE-DIMENSIONAL ICONS FOR
GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

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BRIEF OF THE APPELLANTS

(37 CFR 1.192)

Sir:

This is an appeal from an Office Action mailed January 7, 2004, made final, in response to which a Notice of Appeal was filed on April 8, 2004. This appeal brief is being filed within two months of the filing of the Notice of Appeal.

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Margery B. Hood
Margery B. Hood

Dated: May 27, 2004

For all of the reasons discussed below, it is the belief of the undersigned that the claims of the application do distinguish the invention from the art relied on by the Examiner. Nevertheless, the undersigned is always willing to discuss possible amendments to any claims to clarify or resolve any issues related to claim interpretation that may remain after the Examiner has reviewed Appellant's brief. The Examiner is strongly encouraged to call the undersigned to discuss making any such amendments.

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I. THE REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Nokia Corporation, having a principal place of business in Espoo, Finland.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals and interferences.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Per the final Office action mailed January 6, 2004, claims 1-12 are rejected. Claims 1-12 are pending and are being appealed.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments have been filed since the mailing of the final Office action.

V. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to make possible the presentation of low-resolution images with strong three-dimensional effect. A strong three-dimensional icon is created for low-resolution displays such as used in portable communication devices by alternating light and dark stripes, with some stripes changing from light to dark and back to light to indicate a shadow, and other stripes from dark to light and back to dark to indicate a highlight. Altogether, the light and dark stripes with shadows and highlights provide the icon with a strong three-dimensional appearance.

According to a first aspect of the invention recited in claim 1, a computer-readable medium encoded with a data structure for use in providing a graphical icon as shown in Figures 1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E and 2F for display on a display of a portable communications device is characterized in that said data structure is encoded as digital data indicative of said graphical icon defined by alternating light and dark

stripes, that selected stripes of said light and dark stripes change from light to dark and back to light to indicate a shadow adjacent an edge of said icon and from dark to light and back to dark to indicate a highlight adjacent another edge of said icon, and that altogether said light and dark stripes with shadows and highlights provide said icon with a three-dimensional appearance.

According to a second aspect recited in claim 5 of the invention, a communication device shown in Figure 3 comprises means responsive to an event in the communication device for providing an event signal, a computer readable medium encoded with a data structure for use in providing a graphical icon for display on a display of a portable communications device, wherein the data structure is encoded as digital data indicative of said graphical icon defined by alternating light and dark stripes, wherein selected stripes of said light stripes change from light to dark and back to light to indicate a shadow adjacent an edge of said icon and from dark to light and back to dark to indicate a highlight adjacent another edge of said icon, and that altogether said light and dark stripes with shadows and highlights provide said icon with a three-dimensional appearance, and means responsive to the event signal for retrieving the digital data from the computer-readable medium and causing said display of said graphical icon on said display according to said retrieved digital data.

According to a third aspect recited in claim 9 of the invention, a method, described by a flow chart of Figure 4, of displaying an icon on a portable communication device comprises the steps of retrieving, in response to an event signal, digital data from a computer-readable medium, and displaying said icon in response to said digital data retrieved from said computer-readable medium, wherein said digital data is indicative of said icon defined by alternating light and dark stripes, that selected stripes of said light and dark stripes change from light to dark and back to light

to indicate a shadow adjacent an edge of said icon and from dark to light and back to dark to indicate a highlight adjacent another edge of said icon, and that altogether said light and dark stripes with shadows and highlights provide said icon with a three-dimensional appearance.

Further according to the first, second and third aspects of the invention, said digital data is encoded according to a portable bitmap file format.

Still further according to the first, second and third aspects of the invention, said digital data is encoded according to a portable graymap file format.

Further still according to the first, second and third aspects of the invention, said digital data is encoded according to a portable color image file format.

VI. ISSUES

The following issues will be addressed in the argument:

- i) whether Smith et al. patent (US Patent No. 5,923,327) anticipates the invention defined by the claims 1-2, 5-6 and 9-10 under 35 USC 102(b); and
- ii) whether Smith et al. (US Patent No. 5,923,327) in view of Hess et al. (US Patent No. 6,415,320) renders the invention defined by claims 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12 obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

VII. GROUPING OF THE CLAIMS

Independent claims 1, 5 and 9 are argued separately. Dependent claim 2, which depends on claim 1, dependent claim 6, which depends on claim 5, and dependent claim 10, which depends on claim 9, stand or fall with claims 1, 5 and 9, respectively.

Claims 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12 are dependent claims of independent claims 1, 5 or 9, respectively, but include significant further limitations compared to claims 1, 5 and 9 as described below, and so is believed separately patentable.

VIII. ARGUMENT

A. CLAIM 1 IS NOT ANTICIPATED UNDER 35 USC SECTION 102(b)

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Smith et al. (US Patent No. 5,923,327) on page 2 of the Final Office Action mailed on January 7, 2004.

The Examiner states that, in Figure 10 and in column 7, lines 43 through col. 8, line 6, Smith et al. teach "a computer-readable medium encoded with a data structure for use in providing a graphical icon for display on display of a portable communication device, characterized in that said data structure is encoded as digital data indicative of said graphical icon defined by alternating light and dark stripes, that selected stripes of said light and dark stripes change from light to dark and back to light to indicate a shadow adjacent an edge of said icon and from dark to light and back to dark to indicate a highlight adjacent another edge of said icon, and that altogether said light and dark stripes with shadows and highlights provide said icon with a three-dimensional appearance".

In the Advisory Action (mailed on April 5, 2004) the Examiner further refers to Figure 1 of the present invention and raises a question about the validity of comparing the icon ("element") 12 or alternatively a "squiggly" line inside of the icon 12 shown in Figure 1 of the present invention with a bitmap view 1014 of Figure 10 of Smith et al. Further, the Examiner refers to an "edge" recited in independent claim 1 (as well as in independent claims 5 and 9) as a boundary of the icon (e.g., element 12 in Figure 1 of the present invention).

In general Smith et al. teach ways to improve searching and display features of graphical user interfaces by providing automatic compression and expansion of the display during scroll (see ABSTRACT). In particular, in Figure 10 (quoted by

the Examiner) Smith et al. show an example of a simple screen for creating or modifying an icon. For example, Smith et al. state that (column 7, line 50 through column 8, line 2):

"The user also has an option of creating a new icon or modifying an existing one under "Others" option of icon menu 841. If the user selects the "Other" option, program 520 initiates icon edit program 535, which opens an icon editing screen 1010 shown in FIG. 10. Icon editing screen 1010 contains an eraser button 1011 and a draw button 1012 to create or edit an icon.

In the example icon editing screen 1010, a user has selected to edit an existing home icon. Icon edit program 535 displays the actual size icon in an icon view button 1013 as it would appear in the name list. Icon edit program 535 also provides an enlarged view of the icon in an icon bitmap view 1014. The user may erase or draw in the bits of the icon using eraser button 1011 and draw button 1012.

Alternatively, rather than using erasure button 1011 or draw button 1012, a user may turn on or off each bit of the icon simply by touching each block of icon shown in icon editing screen 1010. In this embodiment, a user may utilize erasure button 1011 and draw button 1012 to erase or draw a large section of the icon."

The Examiner arguments are analysed based on MPEP guidelines quoted below:

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. V. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987), MPEP 2131. Further, "the identical invention must be shown in as complete details as is contained in the . . . claim", *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989), MPEP 2131.

Though Smith et al. describe editing an icon (e.g., enlarging, erasing part of the icons, or modifying some of its bits), they do not describe, mention or even hint at anything about an "icon defined by alternating light and dark stripes" as claimed. Thus not even the fundamental structure of the claimed icon is described, much less how these stripes are made to be indicative of highlights and shadows. Not only do Smith et al. not show the presently claimed invention as required by the MPEP Rule 2131, but also it is not even hinted at by Smith et al. at all at the time Smith et al. made their invention. In other words, the invention of Smith et al. has nothing to do with the present invention with stripes providing a three-dimensional appearance for icons for a display. The only evidence the Examiner uses to justify the rejection of claim 1 of the present invention is the appearance of an icon (bitmap view 1014) in Figure 10 alleging that Smith et al. made this invention "accidentally" without even knowing or suspecting about it. The applicant respectfully disagrees with this assessment.

Independent claim 1 of the present invention states that "A computer-readable medium encoded with a data structure for use in providing a graphical icon for display on display of a portable communication device, characterized in that said data structure is encoded as digital data indicative of said graphical icon defined by alternating light and dark stripes, that selected stripes of the light and dark stripes change from light to dark and back to light to indicate a shadow adjacent an edge of said icon and from dark to light and back to dark to indicate a highlight adjacent another edge of said icon".

First, the bitmap view 1014 shown in Figure 10 of Smith et al. does not have alternating light and dark stripes defined in claim 1 of the present invention. All stripes of Smith et al. originally (i.e., when icon does not contain any picture) are, e.g., light, wherein thin dark grid lines are

shown only for visualization of separation between light pixels. When a certain picture is to be drawn in the bitmap view 1014 (e.g., by using the draw button 1012), selected light pixels are converted to dark thus identifying the image of the depicted picture. Consequently, Smith et al. do not have alternating light and dark stripes defining any icon as recited in claim 1 of the present invention, thus not meeting the requirements of the MPEP Rule 2131 quoted above.

Second, Smith et al. show (but not even teach in the text as mentioned above) in Figure 10 a situation when a row of pixels changes pixels from light to dark and back to light to indicate a line of said icon. It is clear from claim 1 that "edge" means any edge identifying a feature of the icon as supported by the disclosure (specification) of the present invention, for instance at page 3, line 14. This "edge" is alleged by the Examiner to be the boundary of the icon (see Advisory Action). Rather, as explained in the specification, the shadows and highlights provide the icon with a three-dimensional appearance, much like a bas-relief. Smith et al. fail (to be precise, did not even try) to describe the second situation recited by the independent claim 1 of the present invention when the stripes change "from dark to light and back to dark to indicate a highlight adjacent another edge of said icon". This is because (as mentioned above) all stripes of Smith et al. originally are presumably light and Smith et al. use only dark pixels to depict the two-dimensional lines defining the house-icon and do not have any need to go from dark to light and then to dark again to indicate a highlight adjacent another edge within said icon. Smith et al. do not show both shadows and highlights adjacent to the edges of the icon in Figure 10 which is the essence of claim 1 of the present invention. Thus Smith et al. do not show alternating from dark to light and back to dark to indicate a highlight adjacent said edge within the icon recited in claim 1 of the present invention, thus again not meeting the requirements of the MPEP Rule 2131 quoted above. It is the alternating light

and dark striped structure of the claimed icon that makes it possible to create the highlights and shadows that give the icon its three-dimensional appearance. See the present disclosure at page 5, lines 1-2 following the detailed description on page 4, lines 18-34 of Figure 2E that details how the stripes can be changed to create the effect.

Thirdly, a house contour of the icon (bitmap view 1014) shown in Figure 10 of Smith et al. have a strict two-dimensional line structure with a two-dimensional outline which does not create a three-dimensional appearance whatsoever, as recited in claim 1 of the present invention, thus again not meeting the requirements of the MPEP Rule 2131 quoted above.

If Figure 10 of Smith et al. is compared with images of Figures 2A through 2F of the present invention, it can be easily noticed that a) there are no alternating light and dark stripes through the icon (required by claim 1), and b) the house contour of the icon in Figure 10 of Smith et al. is shown using only dark lines, which does not create said three-dimensional appearance, whereas the stripes shown in Figures 2A through 2F of the present invention are shown creating a combination of both dark and light edges as "shadows" and "highlights" which provide the three-dimensional appearance recited in claim 1 of the present invention. These are the fundamental differences between the present invention recited in claim 1 and Smith et al.

A similar conclusion can be drawn if Figure 10 of Smith et al. is compared with images (element 12) of Figure 1 of the present invention. For clarification to the points raised by the Advisory Action, it is emphasized that the "edge" recited in claim 1 is not be restricted to the rectangular boundaries of the icon 12 but means any edge of the icon. If the edge is interpreted to be the boundary of the icon (see Advisory Action), there cannot be found any alternating light and dark stripes changing from light to dark and back to light to

indicate a shadow and vice versa to indicate a highlight. In the illustrated case of Figure 1, the "edges" are thus referred to the "squiggly" line inside of the icon 12, and not to the boundaries of the icon 12 of Figure 1, although the left most stripe of the icon 12 of Figure 1 changes from dark to light and back to dark to indicate a highlight adjacent an edge of the "squiggly" line.

Thus Smith et al. do not describe all claim limitations of the independent claim 1 of the present invention required the MPEP Rule 2131 quoted above, therefore, claim 1 is novel and non-obvious and is not anticipated by Smith et al. under 35 USC Section 102(b).

B. CLAIMS 5 AND 9 ARE NOT ANTICIPATED UNDER 35 USC SECTION 102(b)

Claims 5 and 9 are rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Smith et al. (US Patent No. 5,923,327) on page 2 of the Final Office Action mailed on January 7, 2004.

Claims 5 and 9 are independent apparatus and method claims, which are similar in scope to claim 1 of the present invention. Therefore, arguments made in Section VIII.A above regarding novelty and non-obviousness of independent claim 1 are fully applied to claims 5 and 9 of the present invention. Therefore, claims 5 and 9 are not anticipated by Smith et al. under 35 USC Section 102(b) as well.

C. CLAIMS 2, 6 AND 10 ARE NOT ANTICIPATED UNDER 35 USC SECTION 102(b)

Claims 2, 6 and 10 are rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Smith et al. (US Patent No. 5,923,327) on page 2 of the Final Office Action mailed on January 7, 2004.

Claim 2, 6 and 10 are dependent claims of independent claims 1, 5 or 9, respectively. Since independent claims 1, 5, and 9 are not anticipated by Smith et al. under 35 USC Section

102(b), as shown above, dependent claims 2, 6 and 9 referred to corresponding novel independent claims 1, 5 and 9 are also novel, and, therefore, they are not anticipated by Smith et al. under 35 USC 102(b).

D. CLAIMS 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12 ARE NOT OBVIOUS UNDER 35 USC SECTION 103(a)

Claims 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith et al. (US Patent No. 5,923,327) in view of Hess et al. (US Patent No. 6,415,320) on page 3 of the Final Office Action mailed on January 7, 2004.

The Examiner alleges that regarding claims 3 and 4 (the same is applied to claims 7-8 and 11-12), "Smith et al. teach a computer-readable medium characterized in that the data structure is encoded according to a Portable Bitmap file format (col. 7, line 61). Although Smith et al. do not explicitly disclose the file format to be in a Portable Greymap file format or a portable color image file format/Portable Pixmap, Hess et al. teach a computer-readable medium characterized in that the data structure is enclosed in various file formats, including Portable Bitmap file format, Portable Greymap file format and a Portable Pixmap (col. 8, lines 31-34; PBM/PGM/PPM). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Hess' teachings of a computer-readable medium characterized in that the data structure is encoded in various file formats, including Portable Bitmap file format in order to contribute to the flexibility of saving images in various file formats and providing an additional convenience to the users, especially given that all of these formats are art equivalent."

The applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's argumentation.

First, claims 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12 are dependent claims of independent claims 1, 5 or 9, respectively. Independent claims

1, 5, and 9 are not anticipated by Smith et al., as shown above in Section VIII.A, or by Smith in view of Hess et al. Since each of the dependent claims 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12 narrows the scope of novel and non-obvious independent claims 1, 5, or 9, non-obviousness of claims 11, 5 or 9 will compel non-obviousness of claims 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12. Therefore, claims 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12 are not anticipated by Smith et al. in view of Hess et al. under 35 USC 103(a).

Another way to rebut the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claims 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12 is by analyzing MPEP guidelines which are stated in the MPEP Paragraph 2143 as follows:

"To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in Applicant's disclosure. ***In re Vaeck***, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991)."

Furthermore, according to the case law and accepted practice of the US patent office there are several criteria which should be applied in determining obviousness, where the rejection is made under 35 U.S.C. 103. These criteria based on the case law are summarized below.

1. When an obviousness determination is based on multiple prior art references, there must be a showing of some "teaching, suggestion, or reason" to combine the references. ***Winner Int'l Royalty Corp. v. Wang***, 202 F.3d 1340, 1348, 53 USPQ2d 1580,

1586 (Fed. Cir.) cert. denied, 530 U.S. 1238 (2000). In addition, court requires the Patent and Trademark Office to make specific findings on a suggestion to combine prior art references. **In re Dembiczak**, 175 F.3d 994, 1000-01, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1617-19 1 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

2. The Federal Circuit instructs that "[t]he mere fact that the prior art may be modified in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not make the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification." **In re Fritch**, 972 F.2d 1260, 1266 n.14, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1783-84 n.14 (Fed. Cir. 1992), **citing In re Gordon**, 733 F.2d 900, 902, 221 USPQ 1125, 1127 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

3. The Federal Circuit reasons in **Para-Ordnance Mfg. Inc. v. SGS Importers Int'l Inc.**, 73 F.3d 1085, 1088-89, 37 USPQ2d 1237, 1239-40 (Fed. Cir. 1995), **cert denied**, 519 U.S. 822 (1996) that for the determination of obviousness, the court must answer whether one of ordinary skill in the art who sets out to solve the problem and who had before him in his workshop the prior art, would have been reasonably expected to use the solution that is claimed by the Applicant. However, "[o]bviousness may not be established using hindsight or in view of the teachings or suggestions of the invention." **Para-Ordnance**, 73 F.3d at 1087, 37 USPQ2d at 1239, **citing W. L. Gore & Assocs., Inc v. Garlock Inc.**, 721 F.2d 1540, 1548, 220 USPQ 303, 309 Fed. Cir 1983), **cert. denied**, 469 u.s. 851 (1984).

First, Smith et al. in view of Hess et al. do not teach or suggest all the limitations of dependent claims 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12 based on the arguments presented in Section VIII.A,

as required by the MPEP Paragraph 2143 to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Indeed, as shown above in Section VIII.A, Smith et al. do not describe all claim limitations (e.g., having alternating light and dark stripes, shadows and highlights, etc.) of the independent claims 1, 5 and 9 as incorrectly alleged by the Examiner. This means that the same limitations are not described by Smith et al. or by Hess et al. in regard to dependent claims 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12. Furthermore, Hess et al. indeed talk (col. 8, lines 46-47) about portable graymap file format which is recited in claims 3, 7 and 11 of the present invention. However, Hess et al. do not describe a portable color image file format, recited in claims 4, 8 and 12 of the present invention, because the Portable Pixmap described by Hess et al. is not the same as the portable color image file format as alleged by the Examiner.

Second, even if for the sake of argument only we assume that Smith et al. in view of Hess et al. teach or suggest all the limitations of dependent claims 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12, there is no suggested desirability or motivation, expressed explicitly, implicitly or even hinted at by either Smith et al., or by Hess et al., or generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art (as required by the MPEP Paragraph 2143 and the case law based criteria referenced above) to modify the references or to combine reference teachings to arrive at the subject matter of claims 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12 of the present invention. In other words, Hess et al. teach information presentation and management in an online trading environment which has nothing to do with three-dimensional icons for graphical user interfaces. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that somebody of ordinary skill in the art would have been reasonably expected to find the solution claimed by the Applicant without the benefit of hindsight (also as required by the MPEP paragraph 2143 and the case law based criteria referenced above).

Thus based on the above arguments, claims 3-4, 7-8 and 11-12 are not obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith et al. in view of Hess et al.

It is respectfully noted that the objections and rejections of the Official Action of January, 7 2004, have been shown to be inapplicable, reversal thereof is requested, and passage of the claims 1-12 to issue is solicited.

IX. CONCLUSION

For all of the aforementioned reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the rejections of all the claims in the application, namely claims 1-12, are in error, and the rejections should be reversed. Early allowance of all the claims in the application is earnestly solicited.

Date

5/27/04

Respectfully submitted,

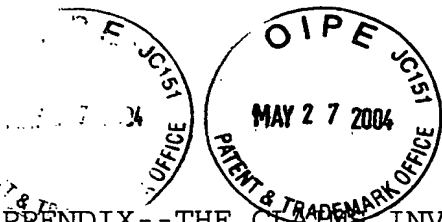
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X. APPENDIX--THE CLAIMS INVOLVED IN THE APPEAL

1. (Original) A computer-readable medium encoded with a data structure for use in providing a graphical icon for display on a display of a portable communications device, characterized in that said data structure is encoded as digital data indicative of said graphical icon defined by alternating light and dark stripes, that selected stripes of said light and dark stripes change from light to dark and back to light to indicate a shadow adjacent an edge of said icon and from dark to light and back to dark to indicate a highlight adjacent another edge of said icon, and that altogether said light and dark stripes with shadows and highlights provide said icon with a three-dimensional appearance.

2. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 1, characterized in that said data structure is encoded according to a portable bitmap file format.

3. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 1, characterized in that said data structure is encoded according to a portable graymap file format.

4. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 1, characterized in that said data structure is encoded according to a portable color image file format.

5. (Original) A communication device, comprising:

means, responsive to an event in the communication device, for providing an event signal;

a computer-readable medium encoded with a data structure for use in providing a graphical icon for display on a display of a portable communications device, wherein said data structure is encoded as digital data indicative of said graphical icon defined by alternating light and dark stripes, that selected stripes of said light and dark stripes change

from light to dark and back to light to indicate a shadow adjacent an edge of said icon and from dark to light and back to dark to indicate a highlight adjacent another edge of said icon, and that altogether said light and dark stripes with shadows and highlights provide said icon with a three-dimensional appearance; and

means, responsive to the event signal, for retrieving the digital data from the computer-readable medium and causing said display of said graphical icon on said display according to said retrieved digital data.

6. (Original) The device of claim 5, wherein said data is encoded according to a portable bitmap file format.

7. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 5, characterized in that said data structure is encoded according to a portable graymap file format.

8. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 5, characterized in that said data structure is encoded according to a portable color image file format.

9. (Original) Method of displaying an icon on a portable communication device, comprising the steps of:

retrieving, in response to an event signal, digital data from a computer-readable medium, wherein said digital data is indicative of said icon defined by alternating light and dark stripes, that selected stripes of said light and dark stripes change from light to dark and back to light to indicate a shadow adjacent an edge of said icon and from dark to light and back to dark to indicate a highlight adjacent another edge of said icon, and that altogether said light and dark stripes with shadows and highlights provide said icon with a three-dimensional appearance; and

displaying said icon in response to said digital data.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein said digital data is encoded according to a portable bitmap file format.

11. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein said digital data is encoded according to a portable graymap file format.

12. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein said digital data is encoded according to a portable color image file format.